524 In the afternoon on the alun-alun in Ruteng we saw a bamboo-clapping game. Two parallel bamboos were placed on the ground, and squatting behind them, facing each other, were two pairs of women. Each pair held two bamboos in their hands. These bamboos were placed athwart the lying bamboos. In unison they banged the bamboos three times against the sticks which were lying down, and on the fourth beat clapped them together, sliding them across on the sticks. Then the girl tried to hopscotch between the moving bamboos so that her ankles would not get caught on the clapping together of the long horizontal bamboos. The clapping went faster and faster--one, two, three, four --until she got caught. A man tried it too, and then some others. This is unique [actually [171] rather widespread in southeast Asia, for example, in Hainan, Philippines, Indo-China]. The mandur said they usually do this in moonlight with long rows of clappers, and with several pairs, male and female, doing the hopscotch stuff. They also have this in Larantuka and Ende.

824 Teno does not mean tanah, the latter being the same in Manggarai. Teno means the kind of wood used for the lodok post. Hence, tu'a teno.

342 531 237 [171] On the house ridge of the tuan tanah of Ndung between the wooden buffalo horns is a human head of wood. Could this be related to the Toradja use of human heads berween horns, and also connected with the horn headdresses of the dancers and whippers here? The horns are used only on the houses of the tuan tanah. On other houses different decorations are used. The horns indicate that there is a drum located in the house on which they are placed.

114 Notes from Memnes (Koloniaal Tijdschrift, XX, 1931; (1), 384-390): λ

λ [See bibliography, cat. 113 --Analyst]

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241 five times. Then two men imitate mice and run
782 around, while others pelt them with clods of
231 earth. This part is called mburu pusu. After
624 this weeding can be done.
527 (4) Tege rego, when the crops are ripening. A pig is sacrificed and the people go around the lodok five times. (The tuan tanah always leads the procession of the people who have shares in the garden being rited.)

(5) Tjepa, just before the harvest. Each family concerned gives a pig, rice, etc. If the garden is a lingko randang, a buffalo must be sacrificed. The animals are assembled in the kampong, and the crowd, with one of the pigs, goes to the garden. Each one plucks a stalk and a hair. The pig is killed. Then they go back to the kampong and go around the "adat house" five times and then go inside to dance. Then all the other beasts are killed and the
[195] whipping starts. While harvesting, special words are used for animals and aliens.

776 At all feasts the poti empo are called and
769 the setan are chased. Therefore, the dead are never buried far from the kampong, and perhaps inside the kampong. Thus it is easier to call them. They live at their graves.

124 We talked with the assistant Sunday and then
[524] took him home. (We discovered in Ende later that the bamboo clapping game is also practiced there.) Then we set out for Badjawa, which we reached in the evening. The next morning a lad named Alfons appeared and said that the Radja Kedua had told him to show us the Soa area when we were in Badjawa. He is the former guru agama /religious teacher/ and had taught Malay and Ngada to many priests. He is good looking and intelligent and wears leather puttees.

361 Then we went to Soa, but first stopped at a
621 spectacular kampong named Lekedjere, on the side
614 road to Soa. It is pure Ngada, really a double

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764 If the people were very poor (or evidently for
178 some other reason) they may not bring them.
[656] Thus there has not been much change except for the fast burial now enforced in all cases.

One can see a change in that the Catholics have church rites as well as pagan. And another change is that whereas even now all pagan bodies are merely wound up in mats, Catholic
766 bodies are put in a coffin. Formerly, very famous men and stillborn children were buried near the house. Other people were buried outside the kampong (something like Limbo!).

764 Another thing is that if an old person dies,
769 one must guard his sleeping mat (evidently all of this applies to old women too) for four days. Food for the soul and a lit lamp are placed beside the body. The ghost comes and eats. It can be seen whether or not the ghost is happy if the food has been neatly eaten. If the food is left messy, it shows that the dead one is not happy. The pagans still do all of this, and sometimes the Catholics do too.

764 There are no tombs here, and there were none in the past. They have graves. There are stone markers placed on the graves.

53 All forms of entertainment are local. They are particularly fond of singing. They also dance, and there are many kinds of songs using a complement of such instruments as drums, flutes and gongs. There are no viols. He stresses that they love singing.

526 Soccer is a new game here but it is very much
● 524 liked. They also have raga, the rattan ball kick game. This is also new here, Roy says. They do not play cards, dice, etc. They have a kind of fruit-pits-in-holes game.

53 There is no sculpture here. A little carving is done (on the korke, barns, and they used to have images in the korke). There is no painting.
536 There is no drama (but he sees the point that

517 few moving pictures, and the trips to Ende town.

535 [526] They dance and sing, although they do not have the whip dueling here. They do the bamboo dancing as in Manggarai. They dance and sing only at the time of the full moon, and [534] prepare the occasion in advance. Local instruments are only the drum and the gong. Anything else is imported. And the only dances of old are the ronggeng and the main tandak (round dance), and the bamboo dance. This is all.

526 They play soccer and raga (rattan kick ● 524 ball). They have no card games. They do have a corn and hole game. They also spin tops, but do this only after the harvest.

53 They no longer make wooden images. There is no stone work here and no drama (evidently not even much in the ritual). There is no [286] painting. Weaving is about the only local art. Thus they are very poor, aesthetically.

527 The only free days are feast days, Lebaran, and now merdeka. The rest of the time the people have to work hard. As they say, it is kebon, kebon, kebon. But after the harvest things are easier. During the growing season times are really arduous.

546 Very little is known locally about alien amusements. They seldom see movies, seldom if ever read, and almost never talk with foreigners. (Indeed, this underlines the remoteness of these people. They are near Ende, but nearly all of them are far away from anything outside.) Most of the people here (by far) have never seen a movie, and the others have only seen one once or twice. They do not understand that sound movies talk. This came out when I asked about how many people had seen them. The kapitan said that they don't have that kind of movies (he had never heard of them evidently). Yet he has seen at least one, but he thought

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764 they will encounter no big stones while digging, as this is a sign that more people will die. After the burial they return to the house and [888] pray. If the person who died was old or a big [554] man, they kill a buffalo. If the person was of lesser status, they kill only a pig or a fowl. Three days later, if the person who died was old or was a big man, they may kill two or three horses or buffaloes and eat them. At the same time, if the person was of lesser status, they will kill a pig or fowl.

[766] Clothes are placed on the grave of a person who dies a violent death. (See Coolhaas.)[1]

The local Catholics go through the same rites, except that they add on the church service.

[178] The big feasts for the dead dalu mentioned by Coolhaas[1] are no longer held. On such occasions they might wait quite a while. They killed up to perhaps ten buffaloes.

769 There is a very close relation between the ancestors and the death cult. The dead are always invited to feasts. There are no tombs, but the ancestor cult is strong.

[574] Note: The whip duels are held at all big
526 feasts: New Year, harvest, illness, exorcism,
● 524 wedding, but not at the funeral.

All local recreation is native: tjatjih (whip duelling), tug of war, rope jumping (!), children's games like tag and hide and seek (he says they are the "hunter and hunted"), the bam- [535] boo jumping dance (tekarulu). The dances are: sanda (round), sae (group and solo), danding (round). They play the rattan football (raga) and soccer.

526 The most loved of all is tjatjih. Cornelius says that to the best of his knowledge he has never known of any man being actually blinded, because the superorbitals protect the eyes. However, plenty of people get bad scars on their

[1] [See bibliography, cat. 113--Analyst]

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526 face as well as on their body. In regard to girls who like men who have hit the eye of an opponent, he says that one should merely say that girls admire clever whippers (like athlete lovers in the United States).

The only sports followed are soccer and raga.
● 524 Card games are new and rare. (I noted that he bought a pack recently.) Also, there is a stone in a hole game. There are many children's games.

[535] Dances here are only local dances. There is
532 no sculpture, but they do have the old images. In regard to these old carvings, they do not know who made them. Note the petrifaction myth
773 regarding Ine Amba. I don't know the story about the Vatu Vsol, but I think he has it in his notes.

778 Note: On the map there appears the high little hill near the tjompang. This is called "the place of sunning selves before." Here the people used to sit for sunning themselves, and many still do. However, there are no rites connected with this. It is probably impossible to link this with a sun cult, as in Ambon. It is in the right place for it, as it is a bit off from the old site of the kampong, and on a nearby hill, as in Ambon, where the sun mound is a bit off from the kampong on a hill. Note also that it has the "sun" element in it. And its name was "bangka" ("former") which also applies to the old kampong site, which is called "Bangka Vsol."

531 There is quite a bit of wood carving on the houses, especially on the decorations on top. Ordinary, clever men do this. The only real
534 musical instruments are the drum and the gong (and they are amazingly good at them). Bamboo flutes are for individual amusement only; they are not festive instruments. Thus the drum and the gong are the only instruments with any

"standing".
[i.e., the assistant --Analyst]